## THE GLASS INDUSTRY

It Receives Little Consideration from the Tariff Tinkers.

Democrats Sneer at the Protests of Mr. Hitchcock Against a Reduction of the Present Duties.

INDIANA GLASS THE BEST

Voorhees Tries to Fix a Time for Voting on the Repeal Bill,

But the Silver Senators Show a Determination to Talk Indefinitely -- Doings of the House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-As if it amounted to very little, the enormous glass industry of the United States was passed over by the House committee on ways and means to-day. The millions of dollars invested in Indiana alone in the manufacture of plate glass received no more consideration at the hands of the Democratic majority of that committee, now engaged in preparing a new tariff law, than if it related to sparrows' nests. The entire hearing on the plate-glass industry occupied less than an bour.

Mr. E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, who is at the head of a plate-glass company which has three factories in Indiana, begged the committee to retain the present duty, in the interest of the industry in general and labor in particular, but he received only sneers from the majority membership of the committee. Mr. Hitchcock stated that his object in coming before the committee was, more than anything else, to protest that the plate-glass industry was not indifferent to a revision of the tariff law, and because an absence on the part of its representatives might be construed as a diffidence on their part and thus lead to such action by the committee as would jeopardize or destroy an interest that had, by judicious tariff legislation, assumed such immense proportions and promised to enable the domestic manufacturers to successfully compete with the world on an open and equal footing. He proved to the committee, beyond the slightest question of doubt, that the only difference in the cost of the production of plate glass in Europe and in the natural-gas beit of Indiana was in the price paid labor. He said that if labor was paid the same in this country as in Europe we could produce plate glass cheaper than could the Europeans. As it was, prices were greatly reduced from what they were formerly. The reduction in the cost of plate glass to the consumer has in no ways revealed a reduction of labor, nor was it due to any reduction in the duty upon the imported articles, It was due to the condition of improved machinery, the discovery of the finest fuel in the world, which could be obtained free from cost, and the enormous increase in magnitude of the plate-glass in-dustry in this country. He said the success of the industry had resulted in the establishment of such an additional number of plants as to very considerably increase the output, and competition had driven the manufacturers to adopt the most costly improvements which could be procured in any part of the world. Owing to their heavy expenditures, he said, the plate-glass manufacturers of this country could not be brought into closer competithe duties would drive most of our manufacturers out of the field.

statement he was cross-examined by members of the committee. The cross-examination revealed many very important facts to the committee as well as to the trade. Mr. Gear, of Iowa, a member of the committee, who was recently an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, stated during the course of his cross-examination of Mr. Hitchcock, that, as an officer of the Treasury Department, he bad learned that the United States was manufacturing a finer article of plate glass than was France; that the French article had been brought so closely into competition with the American article that even under the present rates of duty it was armply a question of superiority and not of price. He stated, further, that the government, in all of its public buildings, was using American plate glass, because it was superior in quality and equally low in price; that frequently, of late, the severest tests bad been made between plate glass manufactured in the natural-gas belt of Indiana with that imported from France, and the Hoosier article had been shown to be superior to to the French production. He cited a number of public buildings in which tests had been made of the plate glass used, and the American article accepted upon its merite against French plate. The Evans building was one of them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hitchcock's

It is believed that the present duty will be reduced about 33 per cent. At present the duty on imported plate glass ranges from 5 cents per square foot for plate twenty inches square to 50 cents per square foot for all above twenty-four by sixty inches square.

The flint and lime-glass manufacturers are booked for a hearing to-morrow, and it is likely that some of them will be heard hext week. It is stated that the majority of the ways and means committee are having a hard time to find anyone to ask and speak for a reduction of the duty on any grade of glass, because it is so easy for the Republican members of the committee to prove that the price of labor is now the only difference between the cost of production in this country and Europe, and any | report at the earliest possible day the bill

from the wages paid American glass blowers and plate makers, and not from the manufacturers. Only foreigners interested in importation have or will ask for a reduction of the duty on any grade of glass.

The committee devoted an hour to-day to

the arguments of representatives from the collar and cuff and shirt industry in this country. Mesers. C. H. Corlies, Edgar K. Belt and Andrew House represented the collar and shirt manufacturers of Troy. The committee declared that there had not been an enlargement of trade by protection, but it had been saved. Prices to consumers had not been advanced in any instance, but had been generally reduced. They ended with a plea to retain the present duties on linen. Mr. Morris, of the firm of Van Horn & Griffin, of New York, appeared in the inter-

est of importers of window glass, and recommended a reduction of duties in this

The next speaker was Mr. Lovering, of Boston, of the Arkwright Club, who explained that the club was composed of cotton manufacturers of New England, who represented a capital of \$70,000,000. He argued for a continuance of a system which had been instrumental in building up that section of the country, and asked if it is desirable to hazard the welfare of the community which consumes an enormous amount of all the products of the country by destroying its industries by adverse legislation.

F. H. Rockwell, of Warren, Pa., objected to the tax imposed on the importation of cattle, and said the tax was so high it acted as a prohibitive tariff.

WON'T BE HURRIED.

Silver Senators Tell Mr. Voorhees They Propose to Fight the Repeal Bill,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- Mr. Stewart's

resolution for a committee of inquiry as to

Senators owning stock in national banks was laid before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Stewart proceeded to argue in support of it. Among other precedents for his resolution he cited the famous investigation into the connection of Senators and Representatives with the Credit Mobilier. He did not wish to press his resolution on the Senate, or to embarrass any Senator or put him in a false position. He merely wished to give Senators an opportunity of stating their exact position towards national banks, in order that full confidence in the integrity of the Senate might be restored. He intended to move its reference to the judiciary committee. Mr. Stewart was followed by Messrs. Aliison and Allen in support of the resolution, and the latter was still speaking when, at 2 P. M., the repeal bill was laid before the Senate. Unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Stewart to let the resolution remain on the table until to-morrow, so that Mr. Allen might finish his speech. Objection, however, was made by Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, and the resolution went to the

Mr. Voorhees, saying that he desired the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes, proposed to have a day fixed to close debate. He said that the repeal bill had been discussed in the House of Representatives seventeen days and had now been discussed in the Senate twelve days. The House was composed of 325 Representatives and the Senate of only eighty-seven, He did not think that the most sensitive gentleman in opposition to the repeal bill could pretend that there had been any want of liberality in the matter-he would not say courtesy, for that went, as a mat-ter of course. There had been every disposition to allow the fullest possible debate and that disposition still remained. He recognized the fact that there was a good deal of discussion yet to take placenot only of legitimate, but of useful discussion. But he would like, if he could, to get an expression from those in the minority as to the time when a vote might be expected. He would, by way of suggestion, indicate, subject, of course, to any proposition that might come from the other side, that the vote be taken, or general debate closed, in ten days, or in a week from to-day. He would like to have an agreed day on which general debate would close, and then have the Senate proceed for two or three days in discussing amendments, and then take the vote. He made the suggestion in order to elicit an expression of views from the other side tion with Europe and exist. He believed | that the general debate should close withthat closer competition by a reduction of | in a week from to-day, with the understanding that amendments might be then discussed until the following Saturday, under Rule 8, and then votes should be taken on the substitute, on all pending amend-

ments, and on the bill. Mr. Dubois responded in behalf of the opposition. He disputed the statement that the House had discussed the measure satisfactorily in seventeen days. It had not discussed it to ite satisfaction nor to the satisfaction of the people. There were various amendments which might have been offered and debated, to the enlightenment of the House and of the coun-

Mr. Voorhees denied that there was any undue haste. He was a better friend of silver, he said, than any man who favored the miserable Sherman act. When this bill was repealed he expected to assist in bringing about a proper coinage. Mr. Dubois asked Mr. Voorhees if it would not be necessary to anpplement the repeal of this act by some legislation favor-

able to silver.

CREAM

MOST PERFECT MADE

Baking-Powder

THE PUREST AND BEST.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT IT?

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Voorhees, and I ame ready to engage in it. Financial legislation will not cease with this repeal." Mr. Dubois said he did not doubt Mr. Voorbees's statements, but burnt children dreaded the fire and silver Senators did not believe the President would sign any

bill favorable to silver. For that reason they propose to keep up the fight. Mr. Voorhees said he would renew his request at some future time and Mr. Shonp proposed to address the Senator under the regular order. He proposed the uncondition repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. At 4:50 o'clock the Senate. on motion of Mr. Voorbees, went into exec-

utive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 5:05, adjourned. A South Carolinian's Plea Unheeded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-In the House today Mr. Talbert, of South Caroline, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution providing for adjournment from day to day and instructing the committee on banking and currency to

introduced by Mr. McLaurin providing for the issue of \$125,000,000 in treasury notes for the relief of the people. The resolution caused a hearty laugh, and when a chorus of objections to its consideration went up from all parts of the House, Mr. Talbert, with a hot blush of indignation, yelled ont: "You always object when we want do something for the people." The House, with a show of utter indifference to Mr. Talbert's pathetic cry from the wilderness, transacted some trivial business after a little filibustering skirmish be-tween Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Richardson, went into the committee of the whole for consideration of the public printing bill. The first and formal reading of the bill occupied almost an hour and a half, and as the reading clerks relieved each other the attendance of members became gradually less and less, until when the reading was concluded there were not more than twenty-five members in the hell, and not one of these twenty-five was paying the slightest attention. Those who remained read papers or chatted together, and the chamber were a bored and deserted appearance. Mr. Richardson, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. Pending action the committee rose, and at 4:35 P. M. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

To Repeal the Election Law. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- Though the bill to repeal the federal election law is to be presented to-morrow in the House, it is not at all probable that the debate on the measure will begin before Friday. The bill, which was drawn up by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, repeals all existing statutes or parts thereof relating in any manner to supervisors of elections and special marshals. The majority report will deal with the rights of federal interference at the polls and the question of policy. The question of Davenportism in New York will not be gone into in the report, although it will probably figure in debate. The question of expense is dealt with vaguely, the estimate of \$1.500.000 being given as the quadrennial cost of the present law. The Democratic leaders are determined to rush it through, and the Republicans afbitter end.

American Missionary Assoulted. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- Secretary Gresham is in receipt of reports from the United States minister at Constantinople regarding the outrageous assault made on Miss Melton, a Presbyterian missionary suspected of being concerned in the outrage have been arrested by the Turkish anthorities and taken to the capital of the province for trial. The State Department advices show that the popular impression that the population of Mosul, the capital, is largely Mohammedan and therefore bitterly opposed to the missionary element is erroneous. Nearly all the people of the province are Greek Christians, and the Mohammedans, with the exception of the government officials, are few in number.

Jerome Bonaparte's Will, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-The will of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of the American branch of the famous French family, has been filed for probate in this city. In its opening the will states that although horn in the city of Baltimore, Colonel Bonaparte considered himself a citizen of France. He left a liberal annnity to each of his children and stepchildren. To his wife he gives his house and lot in this city and also furniture. plate, jewelry, horses, etc., with the request that all the family souvenirs and heirlooms will be transmitted to his children or their descendants. Mrs. Caroline Bonaparte is appointed executrix of the will, the bond being fixed by the court at

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: William H. Stackhouse, of lows, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Iowa; Benjamin F. Alford, of Kentnoky, to be surveyor of oustoms for the port of Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Prudhomme, of Louisiana, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New Orleaus.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky. United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands; Charles H. Dickinson, Surveyor-general of Louisiana.

Indiana's Chicksmauge Commission. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- Gen. Morton C. Hunter, chairman of the Indiana Chickamanga commission, has notified Gen. H. V. Boynton, secretary of the national commission, that arrangements have been perfected for the Indiana commissioners to assemble on the Chickamauga battlefield, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of locating the positions held by the Indiana troops during that engagement. The entire nationalcommission will join the Indiana commissioners on the battlefield, and the two commissions will probably remain there a

Russia Doesn't Want Foreign Silver. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- The Russian government has ordered that its mint shall no longer receive from individuals silver bars or worn silver pieces brought to be converted into coin, and that the importation into Russis of foreign silver coin is prohibited. No great significance is struched to this order by the Treasury Department, as most of the money of Russia is in paper, and silver coins are few and far between.

General Notes. Special to the Indianap on Journal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- Samuel Moyer, of Rockport, to-day filed his papers at the Treasury for the position of chief of division in that department.

Charles L. Hildreth was to-day appointed postmaster at Corkwell, Jay county, Indiana, vice Miss Effic Landis, and Thos. F. Lundergan at Ruth, Marion county, Ohio, vice Wm. H. Lundergan, resigned. John W. Sale, of Fort Wayne, is at the Howard.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Charity Organization Society Will Need Money This Winter.

The charity organizations and benevolent societies of this city are sending ont appeals for aid from citizens. The letters are signed by Rev. M. L. Haines, president of the Benevolent Society, and Ha, Hanna, chairman of the Charity Organization. Both organizations have become somewhat embarrassed in carrying on charity work, owing to the destitution dae to the present industrial situation. The societies expect that unusual demands will be made upon them during the coming winter. In connection with the appeals for aid which are being sent out is a statement from the late Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch regarding the true spirit of charity organization. The great work which he did during his life in Indianapolis will always remain in the memory of her citizens. The Charity Organization hopes to carry out the work along the line suggested by Rev. McCulloch, but it knows that the funds must be increased, and that citizens who can afford to assist the organization should do so.

Records at a Cake-Walk Dance. There was lots of fun at 117 Fort Wayne avenue last night. Besides an elegant cakewalk dance, in which only the recherche engaged, records were made by a number of colored gentlemen. Charles Lan performed fifty-three different steps in thirtytwo minutes without getting the least bit red in the face. Ruben Edwards made fift;-two different steps in the same length of time, while Zig Davis recorded fortythree and Jas. Taylor thirty-seven. The judges were Nelson irwin, John Lewis, Chas. Gatewood and Geo. Venons.

Thomas Riley I. Likely to Die, The condition of Thomas Riley, the In-

dianapolis man who was struck by a train near Washington, D. C., on Monday afternoon, remains practically unchanged. The Journal's Washington correspondent was informed at the Providence Hospital last evening that Riley was no better than when brought to the hospital, and that while his condition appeared no worse, the fact that he had remained so critical for forty-eight hours was regarded as being against recovery. His death at any time would create no aurprise at the hospital.

WHAT folly! To be without Beecham's

Little Wonder the Northern Pacific Is in Charge of Receivers.

Sensational Allegations by Stockholders in a Suit to Compel Restitution of an Enormous Sum.

OVER \$18,000,000 POCKETED

Villard, Colby, Hoyt, Abbott and Others Charged with Fraud.

Property in Chicago Sold to the Railway by Directors at a Value It Did Not Possess.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-John Swope, of Pennsylvania, one of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific road, on behalf of himself and other stockholders, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, through his counsel, against Henry Villard, Charles L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, Edwin H. Abbott, the Northern Pacific company, Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Rouse and Henry C. Payne, its receivers, and the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company to compel the individual defendants to make restitution of millions of dollars which the Northern Pacific and the Chicago & Northern Pacific has been deprived of by means of fraud. Swope brings the action because of the refusal of the receivers of the Northern Pacific company or its directors to act

The complaint alleges that Colby, Hoyt and Abbott were the three trustees of the Wisconsin Central company, which owned all the stock of the Wisconsin Central. They still control and manage the affairs of both companies. Villard, Colby, Hoyt and Abbott, in September, 1889, owned the land at Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, the title of which was in the name of John P. Neal, who held it in trust for them, Upon this property was then being constructed the Grand Central passenger station. It was subject to a purchase money mortgage of \$650,000. The total cost of the building was to be \$750,000. At that time \$250,000 had not been paid. Villard, Colby. Hoyt and Abbott owned the capital stock of and controlled the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, the Bridgeport & South Chicago Railroad Company and the Chicago, Harlem & Bataviarailroad, which operated lines of railroads within the limits of the city of Chicago. The capital stock of these railroads had no market value, and had a bonded indebtedness in excess of their cost. The value of the land mentioned and the railroad properties is said to have been \$80,000,000 in March, 1890.

These four men at the time were also directors of the Northern Pacific company, and Villard was the chairman of the board. About was president of the Wisconsin Central. Swope charges that they, in September, 1889, conspired to defraud the Northern Pacific by selling it, through themselves as directors, all their Chicago railroad property and the land mentioned for a price in excess of its value, so that they could make an exorbitant profit to themselves personally, in fraud of the Northern Pacific company. By their scheme they received about \$18,500,000. It is alleged that they agreed to form a corporation, to which they should convey all of the Chicago properties, which they should mortgage at a large sum, and then to have the corporation lease the properties to the Wisconsin Central for a large rental, which should then be leased to the Northern Pacific, the latter to assume all the obligations of the former, and Villard and his associates to receive large sams in bonds and stocks of the companies. As a part of the scheme, it is alleged, Abbott retired from his position as a director of the Northern Pacific, and after it had been consummated he was again elected a member of the board. This was done for the purpose of disguising the conspiracy, it is DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

The Chicago & Northern was organized by Villard, Colby, Hoyt and Abbott, on Nov. 23, 1859, with a capital stock of \$399,-000, secured by the mortgage on the property of the Chicago Great Western, provided the \$1,049,000 of bonds to be secured by the mortgage should be reserved to retire the mortgage debts when they should accrue. It is alleged that \$18,950,000 bonds were delivered to Villard, Colby, Hoyt and Abbott in payment for the different properties mentioned, and the shares of the capital stock in the three railroads in Chicayo were assigned to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee. Villard and his associates then made to themselves as owners and in control of the Wisconsin Central company a lease for ninety-nine years of all property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, subject to outstanding mortgages, the consideration being that the Wisconsin company should keep the reads in repair and to pay \$350,000 per year, also to pay the interest on the mortgages and to pay for the expense of mainsom not to exceed \$25,000 per year. Foilowing this, the Wisconsin company was leased to the Northern Pacific company on April 1, 1890, for ninety-nine years, subject to the mortgage mentioned, with the provision that all the covenants of the Wisconsin company should be carried out. Villard was then chairman of the Northern Pacific company and two of his associates were directors. With this, it is alleged that 299,990 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago & Northern Pacific were transferred to Villard, Colby and Thomas F. Oakes, in trust, and as a bonus 94,425 shares of the same capital stock, of the value of \$9,425,000, so that in addition to a profit of \$10,850,000 already realized by them in bonds of the company, they would be entitled to about one-third of the profits to be derived from the operation of the Chicago & Northern Pacific as soon as it became self-supporting and ceased to be a loss. All this, it is charged, was part of a conspiracy and fraudulent combination, having for its object the acquisition of \$18, 50,000 of bonds and 14,250 shares of stock. These agreements and leases were procured, it is averred, by false and fraudulent representations as to the value of the Chicago properties, which it was claimed had cost \$18,850,000 and was worth that sum, and in addition had cost \$9,425,000 in stock of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, and that they fraudulently concealed from the other directors the fact that they were the real owners of the property and would receive

the money themselves. The purpose of the suit is to have restored to the Northern Pacific or the Chicago & Northern Pacific, \$10,185,000 of bonds and the 24,250 shares of stock obtained for the Chicago properties. An accounting is sought of the fair market value of the property at Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago; also of the three Chicago railroads, and after deducting \$1,049,000 incumberances upon that railroad, that Villard, Colby, Hoyt and Abbott be adjudged to deliver to the Chicago & Northern Pacific all the bonds of the company received by them in excess of the fair market value of the property or their face value; also an accounting of the sum of money contributed by the Northern Pacific to the Chicago & Northern Pacific for the payment of interest on the \$30,000,000 mortgage and to pay over the \$4,250 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago & Northern Pacific received by them, or its par value.

STANDARD OIL TRUST. Sixty-Two Per Cent of the Old Certificates

Exchanged for New Stock. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.-The Standard Oil certificate holders who have not, up to the present, turned in their certificates to the committee having in charge the winding up of the affairs of the trust, held a meet-

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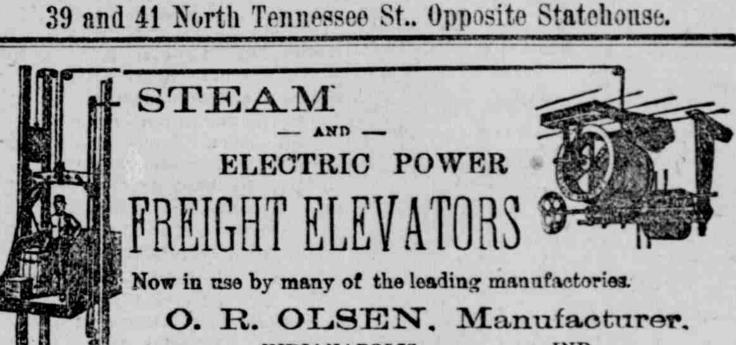
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PHAETONS,

SURREYS,

FANCY TRAPS.

RIAGES





ing to-day, in the office of the Standard Oil Company here. The chairman chosen to preside at their deliberations was William Rockefeller, and H. M. Flagler acted as meeting held since March 21, 1892, at which time the old Standard Oil Trust became a thing of the past. At that meeting a resolution was adopted directing that the aliairs of the trust be wound up and that the committee having the matter in charge should from time to time report progress. It was in obedience to this that the meeting of to-day was held. The method by which the affairs of the trust might be closed out was that the certificates should be exchanged pro rata for shares in the different companies formerly under the control of the trust.

The first business disposed of was the report of the winding up committee which set forth that 62 per cent. of the certificates had been turned in to the committee appointed for their reception and that they had been exchanged for pro rata shares of the stock of the various companies formerly controlled by the trust. This disposed of, Auditor Clark, of the Standard Oil Company, submitted his reports showing the condition of the company as well as of all the companies in the old Standard Oil

It is learned that the total issue of certificates of the old Standard Oil Trust was \$95,500,000. Certificates amounting to \$59,-210,000 have been turned in. There were about twenty companies in the formation of the trust. It is charged that all of the concerns still remain under the control of the few persons who directed its affairs. and that as long as such a condition of affairs exists the results to be obtained will be practically the same as those reached when it was operated by a board of trustees.

Business Troubles. NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-Henry Newman & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in clothiers' supplies, with a branch in Chicago, one of the oldest and largest houses in their line in the United States, have been forced by the financial stringency to ask the indulgence of their creditors, and have formally asked an extension on their obligations of eight, twelve and fifteen months. The firm called together some of their largest creditors on Tuesday and made known to them the condition of affairs. They claimed that the are perfectly solvent and have about \$1,000,000 surplus in the business, this including the outside means of Henry Newman. The creditors present, who represented claims to the amount of \$500,000, unanimously decided to give the firm an extension, and to recommend the general creditors to do the same. NEW YORK, Sept. 13. - By order of Judge

Lacombe, of the United States Court, today, John Lawber Welsh was substituted as receiver of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in place of Elisha P. Wilbur. Mr. Welsh's bond was fixed at \$1,000,000. The other receivers are Edward M. Paxson and Joseph I. Harris. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13.—The big lumber firm of Bell, Cartwright & Co. went

into the hands of a receiver to-day, after judgments on notes aggregating \$100,000 had been obtained.

Fears of Englishmen.

A gentleman just returned from Great Britain, where he spent the entire summer, offers a curious theory in explanation of the comparatively few Englishmen who visited the world's fair. He says Americans have only the faintest idea of the extent to which the impression still prevails throughout England. even among what are called the "upper classes," that the people of this country are lawless and dissolute; that there is little protection to life, and that the government is unstable. He instances the fact that not only every train robbers and Southern or Western outrage is published in all the English newspapers, but that every railroad accident is also chronicled, and the result is that the average Englishman who has no adequate idea of the extent of the country supposes that railway travel here is beset with every peril, and accordingly does not care to take the risk.

Ip to the Times.

"Now." said the editor to the applicant for a place as society reporter, "do you speak of a well-dressed woman or a wellgroomed woman?" "Oh, both are passe," replied the applicant. "I sav smartin gowned.

#### Absurd Idea

The idea that good extract of Vanilla is easily produced is so absurd as to be unworthy of notice. Unless the best Mexican Vanilla Beans are used, properly cured, properly aged, and the flavor properly extracted, and allowed to stand at least one year before offering for sale, good extract of Vanilla is an impossibility. Try



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AUCTION NALE.

A UCTION-SALE OF F NE HORSES, BUGGY, surrey, etc. We will sell on to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at 143 Virginia avenue, a team of fine horses worth \$300; one fine Almont hor e; one fine saddle horse worth \$150, one elegant three-seated carrey, cost \$200; one extra choice pacing horse, worth \$250; one canopy top buggy, single and couble harness, etc. The saddle horse was rede by the commander in chief at the grand parade. This sale is positive, as the owner is going to Oklahoma GUSTIN & MCCURDY. A COTION - SALE OF FINE FURNITURE. No. 810 North Meridian street, one elegant cherry marbie-top bedreom suite, with French plate mirrors, cost \$150; one very choice wainut in role-top bed room saite, cost \$100; one fine decorated bearoom suite or mine pieces; one ash bedroom suite, walnut chiffonier, walnut desk, ook secretary, libra y table, decorated tollet set, willow rockers, Brussels and moquette carpets, cedar chest, cherry marbie-top side, board, cherry extension table and dining chairs, ex-tra "Early Breakfast" range, velvet curtains, refrig-erator, bedsteads, box spring mattresses, bath tub, matting, umbrella stand, safe, lace curtains, rugs, and a great many other articles. Also, at 11 o'clock one side-bar buggy, in good condition. GUSCIN MCCURDY, and therees.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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